

## FALL of MERYSTWYTH Ends Welsh Revolt

Owain Glyndwr's dream of an independent Wales vanished. The Anglo-Norman conquest of Wales in the 13th century introduced feudal social relations into a tribal culture based on ties of kinship. To this dislocation were added the ravages of the plague in the mid 14th Cen.

Out of this social discontent was brewed the national revolt led by Owain Glyndwr at start of 15th cen. Glyndwr was one of greatest of Welsh lords, trained in the law in England & for a time a soldier in the English army. He returned to

Wales in 1400, proclaimed himself, prince of Wales, and gained the alliance of Percys in England, who had broken with Henry Bolingbroke and were contesting his right to the English throne. In 1404 Llyndwr captured the strategic castles of Aberystwyth and Harlech, and in 1405, he summoned a Welsh parliament. That was the peak of his achievement. With the English recapture of ABERYSTWYTH in 1408 and HARLECH in 1409, the revolt ended.

The devastation of the land and the destruction of town property impoverished the Welsh economy. And the English Parliament for the 1st time placed legal disabilities upon Welshmen. Welshmen were banned from acquiring land in the boroughs or holding municipal office, from carrying arms or fortifying their houses; and from assembling without permission.

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